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DOINGS OF THE WEEK

What Has Happened in the Civilized World.

GIVEN IN THE PRESS DISPATCHES

A Complete Review of the News of the Past Seven Days in This and All Foreign Lands.

The president has nominated W. S. Ballard, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant agent at the salmon fisheries in Alaska.

The government of Switzerland has prohibited the importation of American fresh fruits, owing to the alleged presence of the San Jose scale on the fruit recently imported.

Consul Brice, who has arrived in New York, says that for three days before leaving Matanzas, the people threatened his life, and at all times his property was in danger.

Special dispatches from Madrid say that adjectives from the Philippines report that the rebellion is increasing, and that 10,000 rebels are now under arms. Trouble is feared at Manila.

The Republican congressional convention for the first district of Oregon, which met in Eugene Monday, renominated Hon. Thomas H. Tongue by acclamation. Nearly all of the 145 delegates elected were present.

A British officer, who has just returned from Cuba, is authority for the statement that when an American army reaches Cuba the people will flock to its ranks. All Cubans want a variety of help and they will rise in a body.

The bodies of C. Rando and G. Hankland have been found in the Pied d'Oreille river, in northern Washington. These are the two men who were drowned as a result of their boat becoming fouled in the lee two months ago.

A report has been received in Parsons, Kan., of a duel fought at Mineral City between Jack Murphy, a farmer, and an unknown man. Both were killed, each receiving four shots in the body. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

O. M. Dean, editor of the Williams County Free Press, shot and killed Hank Schults, who attacked him when going from Grinnell to his home in Williston, N. D. The exposure of cattle-stealing by a gang of rustlers is supposed to be the cause of the affray.

The senate committee on appropriations has completed consideration of the naval bill, and it has been reported to the senate. The amendments recommended by the committee increase the aggregate appropriation made by the bill, as it passed the house, by \$5,263,500, making the total \$48,277,558.

A Kingston, Jamaica, dispatch says: A few nights before United States Consul Hyatt left Santiago de Cuba under instructions from Port Antonio, Jamaica, a mob of Spaniards made a demonstration before the consulate, and threw tomatoes, eggs and stones at the Stars and Stripes floating over the consulate.

The 30 cotton cloth mills of New Bedford, Mass., which have been closed since January 17, when the 9,000 operatives struck as a result of 10 per cent reduction in wages, have again been opened to give strikers an opportunity to return. All the corporations started their machinery, but in many of the mills it is said barely a quarter of the working force went in.

A delegation of a dozen Indians from the Ononda reservation, Wisconsin, in endeavoring to make arrangements for the enlistment of a number of Indians in case of war with Spain. They are disappointed in not being able to find anyone with authority to enlist them. A company of 100 and possibly two companies could be raised on the reservation in a few hours.

Five more murders have resulted from the Baker-Howard feud in Kentucky. Saturday, George Baker was shot and killed by members of the Howard faction, while on his way to town. Sunday, Alex Baker and his brothers went to Howard's home, called the old man out and shot him to death, and then finished their work of revenge by killing his wife and two children, after which they fled to the mountains.

News of the probable loss of the schooner Alexandria has been brought by the Kodjak to San Francisco. The Alexandria sailed from that city for Unalakleet, February 5, carrying supplies for the North American Trading Company. Captain Avery was in command of her with a crew of six men. Fifteen days ago the Kodjak was at Kodiak island, and the Alexandria was then 49 days overdue at that point.

Indian John Smith, recently from Missouri, writes down from Valdes, or Copper City, Alaska, that 1,000 men are there, and 3,000 on the trail within 15 miles; flour is selling at \$8 per 100 pounds, bacon 17 cents, and coffee 60 cents per pound. Miners on the trail held a meeting and voted not to allow horses to be used on the trail, on account of their cutting it up so badly that it made it too rough for footmen to travel over it and pull their sleds.

Dennis Clifford, a wealthy Montreal man, has been killed, and Joseph O'Meara, for many years one of the brightest athletes in Eastern Canada, is charged with the crime. Clifford owned the store occupied by Mrs. O'Hare, O'Meara's sister, and the store was seized for rent. Fearing that the bailiff might allow the goods to be removed, he decided to watch all night. At a late hour that night, O'Meara was heard talking to him, shortly after which Clifford was found on the balcony of the house dead.

CARLOS' MANIFESTO

Urges His Followers to Fight the United States.

Madrid, April 18.—The action taken by the Spanish cabinet today has confirmed the general belief which has been prevalent here since yesterday that war is now inevitable. The warlike tone of the official note issued by the Spanish government finds general approval here, and creates much excitement. Contrary to the general opinion that the queen regent has been negotiating for peace at any price, her attitude today had much to do with the firm action of the cabinet.

It is learned on unquestionable authority that the queen regent recently made the following statement:

"I prefer even the horrors of war to tarnishing the prestige of the army or impairing the rights of the crown."

Another factor undoubtedly is Don Carlos' manifesto of yesterday, of which the following is an extract, which was not risked submitting to the censor:

"The governors of Madrid may make a call to arms inevitable and immediately, if they continue to permit the Spanish standard to be dragged in the mud. Twenty years of patriotic retirement have proved that I am neither ambitious nor a conspirator. The greater and better part of my life as a man has been spent in the difficult task of restraining my natural impulses, and those of my enthusiastic Carlists, whose eagerness I was the first to appreciate, but which, nevertheless, I curbed, although it went to my heart to do so. Today, national honor speaks louder than anything and the same patriotic duty which formerly bade me say 'wait yet awhile,' may leave me to say, commanding the Carlists, 'Carlists, forward!' and not only the Carlists, but all Spaniards, especially the two national forces who will still bravely make their stand—the people and the army. If the glove which the Yankee has flung in the face of Spain is picked up by Madrid, I will continue the same example of abnegation as before, with the exception that I cannot partake in the slightest other than by prayers and by the influence of my name."

FEAR THE PRIVATEERS.

Londoners Apprehensive Regarding This Phase of the Coming War.

London, April 18.—There is great interest here in government and commercial circles over the possibilities of privateering in the event of war. Special application for letters of marque have been made at the Spanish embassy and at the office of the Spanish naval commission, but there were no applications at the United States embassy.

It is generally recognized that Spain intends to make privateering a conspicuous element. It is thought, however, that she will confine her energies in that direction to preying upon American coastwise trade. It is not believed she will risk offending the European powers by stopping their American-bound vessels, or searching transatlantic ships for American goods. If for European ships are molested the powers probably will adopt naval preventive measures.

The prominent opinion that the United States will not embark in privateering produces an excellent impression. At the admiralty here it is suggested that the Spanish naval scheme will not be to pit a fleet against the American warships, but to scatter Spain's warships about the coasts and indulge in guerrilla warfare, sweeping down upon coast towns and retreating, before they are overtaken. It is deemed certain that this will be Spain's policy if she abandons the hope of retaining Cuba and merely pursues a war of revenge.

BOY TO BE HANGED.

Frank Lawrence Smith Sentenced in Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Or., April 18.—In the circuit court, in the case of the state vs. Frank Lawrence Smith, charged with the murder of Peter Nelson in a box car, near Central Point, the motion for a new trial, argued yesterday and taken under advisement, was overruled this afternoon, and immediately after Judge Hanna sentenced Smith to be hanged Friday, June 10. The judge was visibly affected in pronouncing the death sentence on this 19-year-old boy. Smith broke down completely, and was led weeping from the courtroom. He said an appeal will be taken. Court adjourned this afternoon until April 27, when equity cases will be considered.

More Deaths.

Madrid, April 18.—The newspapers here regard war as inevitable. The latest dispatches from Washington have created profound excitement throughout Spain. The Spaniards protest against the "odious imputation" that Spanish officers are responsible for the loss of the Maine. It is asserted that proof can be furnished to show that no torpedoes have ever been laid in Havana harbor. The official Gazette tomorrow will publish a decree organizing a national subscription to increase the strength of the Spanish fleet.

Cargo of Gun Material.

New York, April 18.—The steamer Marengo arrived today from Newcastle, England, with 250 tons of war material, consisting of guns, gun carriages and unloaded cartridges, recently purchased abroad.

Four Days at Sea in an Open Boat.

Newport, Or., April 18.—Thursday afternoon at 8 o'clock a small boat containing two men landed at Cape Foulweather light house. They say they were lost in a fog from the sailing schooner Ada, from Victoria, B. C., off the mouth of the Columbia river, Monday morning, about 6 o'clock. They followed down the coast line, hoping to find a place to land, but were unable to do so until Cape Foulweather was reached. They had food enough, but suffered greatly from want of water.

TO RECOGNIZE CUBA

Senate Passes Resolution by a Majority of Forty-Six.

ASK FOR ARMED INTERVENTION

Stirring Speeches Closed the Four Days' Debate—Twenty-Five Senators Heard.

Washington, April 19.—The United States senate has spoken. Its voice is for war—war until the saffron flag of Spain shall have been furled in the Western hemisphere, and furled forever.

Its voice, too, is for the independence of the infant republic of the Gem of the Antilles. "Free Cuba and the independence of the island republic" was the shibboleth of the senate throughout the four days of debate which ended tonight.

While the verdict returned was decisive, it is just to say that it was not final. Notes of discord almost foreboding in their tones were sounded. This foreboding was not due in any sense to anxiety about the result of the impending conflict. It was prompted by a fear lest, if the action taken by the senate should ultimately be accepted as final, this government might become involved in complications that in future years would prove serious.

At 9:10 o'clock the Davis resolutions—those reported from the committee on foreign relations, amended so as to include the recognition of the republic of Cuba—were passed by a vote of 67 to 21, as a substitute for the resolution adopted by the house of representatives.

All day long the contest waged with an earnestness, energy, ability and eloquence seldom equaled, even in the senate of the United States. From 10 o'clock this morning until the final moment the interest in the debate never abated. Under the agreement limiting the duration of the speeches, except in specified instances, to 15 minutes, every senator who so desired had an opportunity to express his views.

The great speech of the day was made by White, who has been consistently and conscientiously opposed to action of any kind upon the Cuban question. The speech was a masterly oratorical effort, and attracted profound attention from every auditor.

No less than 25 senators addressed themselves to the momentous question under consideration during the day, and it was not until the first vote—that on the amendment of Turpie, providing for recognition of the island republic—had been taken, that the senate was brought face to face with the tremendous importance of its action.

The scene in the chamber of many historic debates was one of incomparable solemnity and impressiveness. The galleries, which had been filled apparently to their utmost capacity throughout the day, were massed with brilliantly attired women and men distinguished in all walks of public and private life. On the floor was every member elected to the senate save one, Wallah, who was again detained from his seat by serious illness. Probably the most notable utterances of the closing hours of the debate were made tonight. Hale, Gorman, Allison, Aldrich, Jones of Arkansas, and Hoar, all deeply impressed by the magnitude and possibly awful consequences of the step about to be taken, addressed the senate with an eloquence and solemnity born only of the most profound feeling for their country's welfare. As the words fell from their lips, the chamber thrilled with an intensity of interest which bordered upon awe.

The test vote, quite naturally, was on the amendment offered by Turpie, recognizing the independence of the Cuban republic. It prevailed by a majority of 14, the vote being 61 to 47. By political parties, the vote was cast as follows:

Ayes—Republicans, 11; Democrats, 28; Populists, 7; silver Republicans, 5; Noes—Republicans, 32; Democrats, 5.

Upon the final vote the alignment of parties was quite different from that on the Turpie amendment. An analysis of it follows:

Ayes—Republicans, 24; Democrats, 31; Populists, 7; silver Republicans, 6—total, 67.

Noes—Republicans, 19; Democrats, 2—total, 21.

War Revenue Measure.

Washington, April 19.—The Republican members of the ways and means committee of the house have practically completed the preparation of the revenue measure, which will be passed to raise revenues sufficient to prosecute the war. The members propose that the present generation shall bear the burden of the war, and, proceeding upon the theory, they have prepared a bill that will raise \$100,000,000 to \$130,000,000 additional revenue per annum.

The bill provides for an additional tax of \$1 per barrel on beer, an increase of from 1 to 6 cents a pound on manufactured tobacco and snuff, and an increase on cigars and cigarettes not yet fixed. A proposition to tax all stocks and transfers of corporations is embodied in the measure, together with practically all the schemes of internal revenue taxation of the net of 1860, which includes the stamp tax on all checks, drafts and all instruments of business, mortgages, loans and bonds. Taxes on patent and proprietary medicines, and a tax on telegraph messages and express messages are also incorporated. A duty of 10 cents per pound is placed on tea and 3 cents on coffee.

Spain Calls in Her Fighters.

Paris, April 18.—Spain has been calling home all able-bodied Spaniards.

THE TWO PROPOSALS.

Text of the Resolutions Passed by the Senate and House.

The following passed the senate 67 to 21:

Whereas, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States; have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, ennobling as they have in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the president of the United States in his message to congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of congress was invited; therefore be it

Resolved, By the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent, and that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island.

Second—That it is the true duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the president of the United States be, and he is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several states to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof; and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

House, 325 to 10.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof, without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 300,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children, inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine, and in the death of 266 of our seamen; therefore be it

Resolved, That the president is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba, to end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there, and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba; and the president is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purposes of this resolution.

RIOTS IN MALAGA.

American Consulate Stopped—Escutcheon Torn Down and Insulted.

Malaga, April 18.—The rioting which broke out yesterday was continued last evening. The gendarmes charged the mob frequently, and the rioters returned their attacks with volleys of stones. Many persons were bruised, and numerous arrests were made. The city is quieter this morning.

The Insult to the United States.

London, April 19.—The Malaga correspondent of the Daily Mail says: About 10 o'clock last evening a large group of young people, who had already met in another part of the town for the purpose of organizing a demonstration, arrived in front of the American consulate, and began to cheer for Spain. They did not at this time utter any cry against the United States. The chief of police endeavored to disperse them, but only succeeded in driving the crowd from the front of the consulate. The demonstration then proceeded along the Calle de Larios, the most frequented street in Malaga, and, accompanied by a very large crowd, reassembled in the Plaza de la Constitucion.

The civil governor and mayor hastened to the spot to calm the people, and were received with wild cheering. In the meantime another group posted themselves opposite the American consulate. They carried a Spanish banner, and after uttering many patriotic cries, began to throw stones at the building. All the windows were smashed, and a part of the furniture of the consulate seriously damaged.

When the crowd was as the height of its frenzy, a ladder was brought, and a man, getting bold of the American escutcheon, threw it to the ground, and then was paraded as a trophy through the streets, and was ultimately carried to the crowded Plaza de Constitucion, where its appearance created great enthusiasm.

Another group, headed by a well-known Carlist, went through the principal street and passed the consulate shouting "viva" to Spain, to the army and crying incessantly.

WARLIKE MOVEMENT

Orders to Mobilize the Army in the South.

TROOPS WILL BE MOVED AT ONCE

To Be Stationed at Chickamauga, New Orleans, Tampa and Mobile—Will Be Close to Cuba.

Washington, April 18.—Decidedly the most warlike step taken by the war department in preparing for the possibility of an encounter with Spain was inaugurated today, when orders were issued for the concentration at four points in the South of six regiments of cavalry, 22 regiments of infantry, and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery.

At Chickamauga there will be six regiments of cavalry and the light batteries of five regiments of artillery; at New Orleans eight regiments of infantry, and at Tampa seven regiments of infantry, and at Mobile seven regiments of infantry.

Since the civil war, no such proportion of the army has been mobilized, and the movement itself is the best evidence of the gravity of the situation, as looked upon by the president and his advisers.

The determination to re-lexious the troops in the South where they can be accustomed to the conditions of a more tropical climate, has been under consideration by the president and his cabinet for some time. It was not until today, however, that the president, in view of the enormous expense which will be entailed, felt justified in taking this step.

When Secretary Agter returned from the cabinet meeting, he at once called into conference General Miles and Adjutant-General Corbin and acquainted them with the result of the cabinet's deliberations.

There were hurried consultations, in which the quartermaster-general, who has charge of the transportation of troops; the commissary-general, who looks after their subsistence, and representatives in Washington of various railroads running to the South, participated.

The two new regiments of artillery recently authorized by congress have not been recruited to their full strength, and in addition are not well equipped with horses and other necessary requisites for service, and therefore are not included in today's orders.

The department has so distributed the 22 regiments of infantry at convenient places on the Gulf that they will be accessible for transportation to Cuba.

Proposals have been invited from steamship companies for chartering vessels to the government for this work. Instructions to the commanding officers of the regiments ordered to move were sent out late today, with directions that they be put into effect as soon as possible. It is the confident expectation of the officials that the movement in some places will begin tomorrow. The railroad facilities are more than ample to meet the demands of the occasion, and no trouble will be occasioned in mobilizing this large body of men at the places designated within a reasonably short time.

PLOT TO INJURE THE MARIETTA.

Spaniards Intended to Blow the Gunboat Up in the Valparaiso Harbor.

New York, April 18.—It is stated that there was a plot here to injure the United States gunboat Marietta while she was in this port, says the Valparaiso correspondent of the Herald.

Just prior to the arrival of the Marietta, the United States consulate in Valparaiso was informed by trustworthy persons that an attempt against the gunboat was contemplated by Spanish subjects in Chile. Immediately upon receipt of this information the United States minister, Henry L. Wilson, Consul John F. Caples and Vice Consul August Muller, Jr., called upon the governor of the province and laid the matter before him. This explains the unexpected trip of the United States minister from Santiago to Valparaiso.

Once acquainted with the fears of the American representatives and the facts in the case, the governor immediately gave assurance that the city and maritime authorities would take precautions to protect the Marietta, and extended, through the minister, a cordial welcome to the officers and seamen.

During the stay of the Marietta no greater vigilance could have been exercised by the Chilean authorities had the safety of one of their own warships depended upon it. Before the gunboat sailed the American minister, consul and vice-consul, accompanied by Captain Symonds, of the Marietta, called upon the governor and on behalf of the United States government thanked the Chilean authorities for what had been done to protect the warship.

Powers Take Hold.

Washington, April 18.—It was learned tonight in high diplomatic quarters that an exchange of notes had been begun between the European capitals with a view of making strong representations on the Spanish-American situation.

Only War Will Do It.

Washington, April 18.—In view of conflicting reports as to the attitude of Spain, a high foreign authority authorized the following semi-official statement of the Spanish position as to the surrender of Cuba:

"Once for all let it be understood that the erroneous impression as to Spain's relinquishment of the island of Cuba are false and calculated to inspire false hopes and embarrass intelligent action. The government of Spain has never entertained the thought,

CAMPAIGN MAPPED OUT.

Plans for a Combined Land and Naval Attack on Havana Now Complete.

New York, April 18.—A Times Washington special says: The plans for the joint land and naval attack upon Havana have been practically decided upon. They have been the subject of deliberation at a number of meetings of the naval strategic board, of councils of the joint war and navy board, and of conferences between the governmental and military officials.

From the first it was considered absolutely essential that there should be a joint movement of land and naval forces of the United States against the Spaniards in Cuba, and the only thing left for discussion was the best course to be pursued in carrying out this plan. One difficulty that has continually presented itself is the fact that the navy is ready for an advance on Havana within an hour after the declaration of war, while the army could not possibly throw any considerable force into Cuba in less than 48 hours. Should the fleet of Captain Sampson wait until the army is ready? has been asked, or should it as soon as war was determined upon, proceed to carry out its instructions and invest Havana from the sea?

It is now decided that the fleet will at once move on Havana, invest it, and at the same time hold open the Florida straits for the free transportation of troops in the island. A part of the fleet will be employed for this purpose as well as to keep open the gulf to the west of Havana for a like purpose.

As soon as the army is ready, which will be within 48 hours, a considerable body of troops will be thrown into the province of Pinar del Rio, in the neighborhood, probably, of Bahia Honda, and an advance upon Havana will be begun at once. The fleet will co-operate with the land forces from the moment they land in Cuba, and both will attack Havana simultaneously. Even if the resolution finally passed by congress does not recognize the present Republican government in the island, the plan of the army is to unite with the armies of Gomez and Garcia as allies against the Spaniards.

It is probable that troops will be sent to join these revolutionary armies in Puerto Principe or Santa Clara, or that ships will be sent to transport some of the Cuban troops to the vicinity of the capital. In any event an effort will be made to co-operate at once with the armies of the revolutionary leaders in the work of driving the Spaniards out of the island.

With the establishment of a stable and independent government in free Cuba the army will have nothing to do, at least with the preliminary part of the campaign. Its task is to sweep the Spaniards out of the island. To do this most effectively it will at once seek the closest alliance with the revolutionary troops. The war department is certain that Gomez and Garcia have respectable armies in the eastern part of the island. This conclusion is based upon the fact that they have been able to hold back the Spanish army, and even to win notable victories against some of the best officers of Spain. These revolutionary troops, aided by some American regulars and supplied with arms and ammunition, will be able, it is thought, to do very effective work against the soldiers under Blanco and Pando.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Will Be Stationed Within Easy Striking Distance of Porto Rico.

New York, April 18.—Proceed to southern drill grounds for maneuvers and target practice, to continue for a period of 24 hours, upon the expiration of which return to Hampton Roads. Direct Minneapolis and Columbia to undergo speed trials.

In effect, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald, these are the instructions telegraphed to Commodore Schley, commander of the flying squadron, yesterday, which caused him to leave his anchorage off Fort Monroe at 2 o'clock Wednesday and proceed to sea. It can be authoritatively stated that Commodore Schley had no other instructions. "Should it be deemed advisable while he is at sea to direct him to a better strategic point than Hampton Roads, or should war come, instructions will be sent to him in time of the vessels now lying at Norfolk or Hampton Roads."

The authorities are desirous of stationing the flying squadron at a better strategic point than Hampton Roads. It is understood that the squadron will proceed first to Porto Rico and thence to European waters, and it is therefore considered a wise plan to put the ships as near Porto Rico as possible, in order that no time may be lost after hostilities have commenced.

There has been some talk of having the ships drop down as far south as Port Royal, but this would not be any great gain in the distance saved, and the officials have therefore considered the advisability of having the vessels go to the Bermudas or St. Thomas. No action, however, as yet has been taken.

Spanish Parliament to Reopen.

Madrid, April 16.—A cabinet council, at which the queen regent presided, was held this afternoon. It was decided to reopen the Spanish parliament next Wednesday instead of April 22. The queen regent, in cabinet council, signed a national subscription decree to increase the army and navy.

The Villains Located.

Chicago, April 18.—The Times-Herald says: Charles A. Crandall, alias Emanuel Beado, who, acting under the personal orders of Captain-General Weyler, planted the mines and torpedoes in the harbor of Havana, has been run to earth in Chicago. Last night he was in the custody of three United States secret service agents, who are taking him to Washington, where he is expected to give information to prove beyond any possible doubt that the Maine was blown up by a mine.

TREACHERY OF SPAIN

Lee Accuses Spanish Officers of the Work.

DOES NOT IMPLICATE BLANCO

Two Rows of Torpedoes Placed Across Havana Harbor Entrance Within the Past Two Months.

Washington, April 18.—The testimony taken before the senate committee on foreign relations in connection with the investigation into the relations between the United States and Cuba was made public today. It constitutes a book of about 650 pages, and includes not only the testimony taken since the disaster to the Maine, but also much that was known before and running back for a year or more.

The statement which contains great current interest is that made by General Lee on the 12th inst. In his statement Lee says he was informed on very good authority that the Spaniards placed two rows of torpedoes just at the mouth of Havana harbor within the past two months, or subsequent to the Maine disaster, and that switchboards are in a room in Morro castle.

"Had you any reason to suppose the harbor was mined at all before the blowing up of the Maine?" asked Senator Frye.

"No, sir. I had no reason to suspect anything of that sort up to that time."

He then went on to say that the writer of a letter to Santos Guzman had led him to believe mines might have been placed there previous to the Maine incident, and he said this supposition was strengthened by a telegram from Weyler, of which he had cognizance. Upon the whole, he thought the Weyler letter (the Laine letter) was a correct copy of the genuine letter. The telegram to which he referred was addressed to Eva Caneda, a noted Spanish woman and adviser of Weyler, and to Senor Guzman, and it read as follows:

"Grave circumstances came to me to ask you to destroy the letter of February 13."

Lee said this telegram had never before been published, and he found in it strong confirmatory evidence of the genuineness of the letter.

With reference to responsibility for the destruction of the Maine, Lee said: "I am satisfied the explosion was from the outside. I have always believed the Maine was not blown up by any private individual, but by some officers who had charge of mines and electric wires and torpedoes in the arsenal, for it was done remarkably well. I don't think Blanco had anything to do with it. I don't think he had any knowledge of it. I was sitting in my room at the hotel when I heard the explosion, and saw a great column of fire go up in the air. After ascertaining that it was the Maine, I went right down to the Palace and asked for Blanco. He came in at once. He had just heard the news and was crying. Tears were coming out of his eyes. He seemed to regret it as much as anybody I saw in Havana. I think it came from some subordinate officers, who had been there under Weyler, and who were probably anti-Blanco anyhow, and who had full knowledge of the business."

SPAIN'S PREPARATIONS.

Scouring European Waters for Warships—Mobilizing Her Fleet.

New York, April 16.—Official confirmation has been given to the announcement of the departure of the cruisers Viscaya and Almirante Oquendo for the Cape Verde islands, where the Spanish torpedo fleet is lying, says the Washington correspondent of the Herald. They left San Juan five days ago, and are expected at their destination within the next two or three days.

In accordance with the instructions given by the Spanish minister of marine, the mobilization of the Spanish naval force at Cadiz continues. Spain is scouring the European markets for desirable merchant ships which can be transformed into auxiliary cruisers. No confirmation has been received of the rumored purchase by Spain of the Sals and Spre, of the North-German Lloyd line. Should it prove true, and should war break out within the next 10 days, it can be stated on excellent authority that the Sals at least will never fly the Spanish flag. The Sals will arrive at New York on Saturday next, and if the Sals has been sold to Spain there is no doubt the government would seize her at New York and impress her into the American navy.

The Spre is in German waters, so that it will be impossible to reach her. Besides the Spre, Sals,